

BY FULTON &amp; PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor . . . A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

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The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1 P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulky, leaves on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Old Court-House, by sulky, is due on Mondays, at 5 P. M.

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The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulky, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Old Court-House, by sulky, is due on Tuesdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail from Long Creek, by sulky, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

## Professional and Business Cards.

ELI W. HALL,  
ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in  
the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.  
Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank,  
first door below the Washington Hotel. 5JOHN L. HOLMES,  
ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in  
the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and  
Brunswick.EDWARD CANTWELL,  
ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed  
his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.MARTIN & CRONLY,  
AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,  
Wilmington, N. C. 5. M. CRONLY.C. MYERS,  
MANUFACTURE of Drapery in Hats, Caps, Umbrel-  
litas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole-  
sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Wilmington, N. C.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Drapery and Signs  
of Dry Goods, keep constantly on hand large assort-  
ments of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, silk  
and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosie-  
ries, Pocketbooks, Casimieres, Vestings, &c. & c., at prices far  
below the usual rates.J. M. ROBINSON,  
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves,  
Nails, &c. Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wil-  
mington, N. C. 33SAVAGE & MEARES,  
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auction-  
eers, Wilmington, N. C. GASTON MEARESEDWARD SAVAGE,  
May 3, 1850.OWEN HOLMES,  
WHOLESALE and Retail Drapery, and Dealer in  
Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,  
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. & c., corner of Front and  
Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wil-  
mington, N. C.W. H. GAUTHER,  
INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, thankful for the  
patrons, heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a con-  
tinuation of their favor.Office in Nutt's building, North Water Street, Wil-  
mington, N. C. [April 5-30-31]R. E. ROBESON,  
INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C.JOHN HALL,  
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INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C.T. J. VANN,  
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GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant, Wil-  
mington, N. C. 8MILES CONTIN,  
GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country  
Produce: such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn  
Bacon, &c. & c., Wilmington, N. C.REFERENCES: JOHN DAWSON, OWEN FENNEL,  
O. G. PARSEY, A. L. PRICE,  
GILBERT POTTER, DR. T. H. WRIGHT,  
Wilmington, N. C.S. H. FORD, N. C. Dealer in Marble Monuments,  
Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do-  
ors, in short, any article called for, either Italian, Egyp-  
tian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or  
to sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.  
No. 16-10-14HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.  
J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this  
place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings  
to any person who calls to see them.They will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks,  
and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.

Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850. 33-12m

D. C. MYERS, Hatter.

P. K. DICKINSON, JOHN DAWSON, OWEN FENNEL,  
O. G. PARSEY, A. L. PRICE,  
GILBERT POTTER, DR. T. H. WRIGHT,  
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to sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.  
No. 16-10-14HUNGARIAN Caps—One of the novelties of  
Hungary. For sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

Sept. 29.

HUNGARIAN Umbrellas! The subscriber has just  
opened the largest assortment of umbrellas ever offered  
in this market, embracing every variety of quality, style,  
and price, and will be sold at small profits for the cash.  
March 29.]S. H. FORD, N. C. Dealer in Marble Monuments,  
Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do-  
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No. 16-10-14

J. W. FITZPATRICK, 41-y

Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1848.

CREW LISTS—A large supply on hand and for sale  
at the JOURNAL OFFICE.NOV Open. A great variety of Children's Spring and  
Summer Hats, to which the attention of those wishing  
to purchase is respectfully solicited.

March 29.]

C. MYERS, Hatter.

J. S. WILLIAMS.

MONEY Wanted. I once more notify persons indebted  
to me, that I cannot, and will not grant longer indul-  
gence; and that if payment is not immediately made, I will  
place in the hands of an Attorney, all debts due me without  
respect to persons, with positive instructions to collect  
as soon as possible. OWEN HOLMES.GAUZE Merino Under Shirts, without sleeves.  
For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.GREEN, Yellow, Blue and White Mosquito Netting.  
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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1850.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Raleigh on the 13th day of June. Have all the counties appointed delegates?

New Hanover County Convention will meet on Tuesday of June County Court.

State Improvements, &c.—The Position of the Democratic Party.

At the time for holding the Democratic State Convention approaches, our attention is more particularly drawn to the position of the democratic party in the coming canvass—especially in relation to the acts of the last Legislature. Within a few weeks past, we have received divers and several communications upon this subject—some advocacy of, and some in bitter and unmeasured denunciation of the system of Internal Improvement bills passed by the last General Assembly of North Carolina. As all these communications purport to come, and do come from democratic friends at present, when they reflect that we are almost upon the very threshold of the canvass, and that no worse time could be selected for censurings or recriminations, if any such exist—Those who are opposed to the Central Road, &c., must be aware that that project may now be regarded as a “fixed fact,” and its charter a thing with which no subsequent Legislature can well interfere without a violation of vested rights. They will see, however, in the discussion of internal improvements, that it is better to let them stand, and operate disastrously upon the democratic party, it can have no effect whatever upon the matter at issue. The future is a thing which may be controlled, and to that we should look. We cannot alter the past, even if we wished.

But there are two subjects upon which we have been particularly interrogated, viz.: Our understanding of the doctrine of the democratic party upon the subject of Internal Improvements by the States, and also, upon the subject of banks, with especial reference to the charter recently granted to the Fayetteville bank. We shall endeavor to give our views upon these topics as briefly as possible.

Of course, every one is aware that opposition to Internal Improvement by the *General Government*, and has been one of the cardinal principles of the democratic party; and the grounds upon which this opposition is based are distinctly laid down in Jackson's Message vetoing the Maysville Road bill, May 27, 1830. The first ground is, that the *General Government* has not the right to collect money and expend it upon projects of a local character, or for purposes not strictly national. The second is, that even supposing the *General Government* could make such appropriations, it could not exercise any jurisdiction over such improvements without a violation of the sovereignty of the States, within whose borders these improvements might be constructed.—Such appear to have been the opinions of the great lights of the democratic or republican party; but none of them that we can find, question the indubitable right of the sovereign States to exercise the power within their own borders. JACKSON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and others, speak with especial reference to the *General Government*, and Jackson especially urges the necessity of a well-regulated system of Internal Improvements, and says that “many of the States, with a laudable zeal, and under the influence of an enlightened policy, are successfully applying their separate efforts to works of this character.”—*(Mayville Road Veto.)*

In Mr. Monroe's message, vetoing the Cumberland Road bill, (May 4, 1822,) he lays down at large the constitutional principles which he considers applicable to the subject. He is clearly of opinion that, under the constitution, the matter rests with the States. It implies the exercise of an inherent sovereignty which the United States do not possess, but which cannot be denied to the several States, without a limitation of that sovereignty. Our researches have not discovered one leading democratic authority in opposition to the powers, right, or policy of the States to engage in a judicious system of Internal Improvements; neither do we believe that it has been seriously questioned in any State in the Union. Among the States most actively engaged in such matters, are the strict constructionist democratic States of Virginia and South Carolina. The question would seem to turn upon what constitutes a judicious and proper system, and not upon the propriety of some system; and also the economical and impartial management thereof. So much for our understanding of the democratic doctrine upon the subject. We will now endeavor to apply it to our position in this State.

We cannot say that all the schemes of the last Legislature met our hearty approval; very far from it; neither do we believe that they were entirely approved of by all those who voted for them. The Central Railroad is too expensive a project for the interior of a sparsely settled agricultural State, and although it may ultimately produce benefits which will more than counterbalance any and all expenses attending it, the effect at first will be disastrous to the cause of improvement in the State, as we do not believe that the direct revenue received from it will pay the interest upon the money expended in its construction, not, at least, for some years to come. We believe, however, that the increased value, and, of course, the increased assessment, of the land along the line, will make up the deficiency, without requiring an increased rate of taxation throughout the State. It should also be borne in mind that if this charter is not the very best that might have been conceived, it is the best that could be obtained under the circumstances; and that had it not been passed, the State must inevitably have been cut in two by a road passing through its centre from Charlotte to Danville, and its resources, now drained to a great extent by Virginia and South Carolina, become entirely tributary to those States—and the East and West, too, much strangers to each other, even as the matter stands, would then have had no more community of interest or feeling than either section has with the State of Vermont. For the future we are opposed to any new lines of railroad in North Carolina, or, at least, to the State's connection with them. We are opposed to throwing away any more money upon that miserable abortion, which ought never to have been constructed, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. We wish that the money already appropriated may be economically expended for the specific objects named in the bills appropriating it, and not used as an entering wedge to run the State into an indefinite system of waste and expenditure, nor be applied for the benefit of private individuals at the cost of the public.

We must regard that feature in the Fayetteville Bank charter, which permits the issue of small bills, as an oversight in its framers. We have disapproved of it from the first, and we disapprove of it now. We think no Bank should be allowed to issue bills under ten dollars, and we think such a provision should be inserted in all charters and renewals of charters which may hereafter be granted. Those small sums which pass into the hands of the mechanic for wages, or form the medium of exchange in the minor operation of business, should be free from the effect of Bank failures or the fluctuations of Banking credit. That class of business men who enjoy the advantages of the Banking system, should also take its

risks, and the operations which Bank credits are required to assist, are always in sums over ten dollars.

We may refer to those subjects again, and it is almost certain that we will, but before we conclude this present article, which has far overrun our design at its commencement, we would beg all Democrats who may be dissatisfied with the schemes of the last Legislature, to reflect that should the Whigs obtain the ascendant in the coming one, all that is past will only be as beginning to what is to come, and that, instead of stopping where we are, it will be impossible to say where we will stop. It is for them to say whether, by joining cordially and heartily with their Democratic brethren, they will secure a faithful and economical administration of the sum which have been appropriated, and put a stop to future extravagance, or, by opposition and coldness throw the State administration into the hands of the Whigs—open a door for unbounded expenditure and endless debt—and subject the State, as well as the national treasury, to the danger of being *Galphized*.

Congress.—The Compromiser.—The Administration Plan.

Contrary to all our hopes and expectations, every thing at the seat of government is more at sixes and sevens than at any previous time since the commencement of the session. Against the success of the compromise, which we had hoped would be instrumental in restoring harmony to the country, every possible and impossible element of opposition is arrayed.

The extremes of both sections have met on the common platform of opposition, and yet, in Florida, stands shoulder to shoulder with BENTON, of Missouri, and SEWARD, of New York; and, to crown all, the administration, and its now subservient organs, the Republic and Intelligencer, come out and denounce it. The new Editor of the Republic, ALLEN A. HALL, formerly a strong advocate of JACKSON, endorses the President's so-called plan of non-action, and says:—“He remains, and it is proper the public should understand that he remains, firm in the opinion that the course of policy which he recommended was, and is, under all the circumstances, the best practicable, and that he has never for a moment changed or modified that opinion.”

This plan the National Intelligencer, which also endorses it, defines to be: “The admission of California into the Union as a separate and independent measure, leaving the residue of our newly acquired territories subject to existing laws, till they should respectively form State governments and apply for admission also.” It is evident that this announcement is put forth as a menace at the present time. The independence of the late Editors of the Republic caused their dismissal from the position of administration organ grinders, and those Whigs who desire any official favors must conform to the cabinet standard of excellence. This same President's plan is the one which was characterized by Mr. CALHOUN or Mr. CLAY, we forget which, but we think Mr. CLAY, as “contemptible.” Both of these distinguished gentlemen barely allude to it, but dismiss it with a quiet sneer, as unworthy consideration. Mr. CALHOUN called it “the Executive Proviso.”

We have, then, old BENTON, the Free Soilers, and the Cabinet, leagued with some extreme Southern men, against the Compromise, which will be supported by the more moderate men from both sections. What the result will be, it is impossible to say. We hope that some such modifications can be made as will secure the vote of the whole South. We say we hope so, but we must confess that the hope is by no means a lively one. We think that JEFFERSON DAVIS, the two Senators from Virginia, BREKINRIDGE, and TUCKER of Tenn., may eventually be brought to support the Compromise; but this is only conjecture. All is dark and dubious, nor is the confusion likely to be abated by the establishment of a new exclusively Southern organ, under the control of that very consistent individual, ELWOOD FISHER, who was, a few years ago, one of the most able and active Abolition lecturers in the State of Ohio.

But the President's plan—that's the loveliest gem of all. Admit California as she stands, with all her acknowledged irregularities upon her head, and do nothing for the other territories! Deliberately leave them without laws or government, to be squatted upon and pirated by Mormons, Mexicans, or God knows who else, who may, in the meantime, form a State government, prescribe boundaries, and dictate the terms of her admission, *a la California!* But this is a “Southern President and Southern Cabinet,” and therefore to be trusted. God save the country, for men are trying hard to play the very deuce with her.

It is remarkable that while CASS, WOODBURY, DAL- LAS, BUCHANAN, and other prominent Northern Dem- ocrats, both in public and private life, have come out against the proviso, and in favor of an honorable adjustment, not one prominent Northern Whig, in either House, if we except Mr. WESTER, (and his position is doubtful,) has so much as dared to open his mouth, or commit a line to paper, in favor of any adjustment on any other basis than the proviso, and the strongest proviso men are the strongest advocates of the “President's plan,” which is just as plain at all. Yet for all this, we have no doubt that the thing will yet be settled. There is too much of a deep, national, American feeling in the Democratic party to permit us to doubt or fear. Besides, the great body of the people want it settled, and settled soon; and woe betide the sectional demagogues who stand in the way of an honorable adjustment. They will soon find their level, and that level will be so low that they can go no lower.

## Our Table.

Messrs. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Philadelphia, have sent us “The Young Wife's Book,” a very neat little manual of some two or three hundred pages, which will no doubt be found to contain much valuable information, and advice suitable to the position of the young bride entering upon a new sphere of action—an untried scene of probation.

We have also received from WILSON & CO., New York, their Pictorial Brother Jonathan, for the 4th of July. It contains several novels, tales, a whole gallery of pictures, and WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address handsomely printed in script, with a neat border, suitable for preservation. We cannot tell the exact size of the sheet, as the dimensions of our sanctum would not permit us to unfold it to its fullest extent. Price 12*c*. cents. It is worth it.

The London Quarterly Review, for April, is also upon our table. The leading literary articles in the present number seem to be reviews of GROSE's Greece, BAXTER's Impressions of Southern and Eastern Europe, and QUARANTY'S Travels in Morocco. The leading political articles are “Facts in Figures,” an article against Free Trade, and remarks upon Irish politics. This is the great Tory Review of the British Empire, and is characterized by remarkable ability. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., publishers, New York. Price \$3 per annum.

OPPOSITION TO THE COMPROMISE.—A large meeting was held in Charleston on the night of the 20th instant, at which a series of resolutions were adopted, strongly condemning the report of the Compromise Committee of the Senate.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—A destructive fire occurred in Charleston on the night of the 16th inst. From five to six thousand bales of cotton were destroyed, together with other property. The loss is estimated at about \$350,000, a large portion of which was insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary or incendiaries.

## Bladen and Brunswick.

Every county in this district but Bladen and Brunswick has appointed delegates to the State Democratic Convention. By some oversight, our friends in these two counties have not yet taken any action upon the subject. As the time is now rapidly approaching, we would suggest to the Democrats in these counties the propriety of holding meetings for this purpose during the coming week. Can we not hear from them in some way or other upon this subject? The whole district should be represented. This is the banner district, and certainly should have something to say in the choice of a Democratic candidate. We hope that the delegations from each of the counties will see some of their number be present.

OLD MECKLENBURG.—What say our Charlotte friends to sending delegates from old Mecklenburg? Can't they fit it so as to get up a meeting for that purpose? We should like to meet some of our old friends at Raleigh next month.

## Foreign News.—Arrival of the Hibernalia.

The steamship Hibernalia arrived at Halifax on the 15th instant, bringing seven days later news from Europe. There has been an advance of 4 to 1 cent on Cotton. Breadstuffs have also advanced, and Naval Stores are in brisk demand. As usual about this time of the year, the Queen has given birth to another baby, who has been, or will be, called ARTHUR, in compliment to the Duke of Wellington. The ministry have again been thrown in the minority upon some unimportant vote. The Greek question is as follows:

“Are we to send delegates from old Mecklenburg?”

Contrary to all our hopes and expectations, every thing at the seat of government is more at sixes and sevens than at any previous time since the commencement of the session. Against the success of the compromise, which we had hoped would be instrumental in restoring harmony to the country, every possible and impossible element of opposition is arrayed.

The extremes of both sections have met on the common platform of opposition, and yet, in Florida, stands shoulder to shoulder with BENTON, of Missouri, and SEWARD, of New York; and, to crown all, the administration, and its now subservient organs, the Republic and Intelligencer, come out and denounce it.

We are informed that the President of the United States, immediately upon the receipt of the information, directed orders to be issued to the vessels of the naval squadrons, as also for the steamer Saratoga, and frigate Congress, to proceed forthwith to the Island of Cuba, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any military force, organized in the United States, was proceeding thence to Cuba, for the purpose of invading that island and revolutionizing the government; with express instructions, in the event of such being the case, to prevent the landing of any such force, or the carrying out of any such expedition or enterprise; and with further instructions, in the event of a landing having been effected, to prevent the landing of any reinforcement, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag, intended for such expedition or enterprise. In obedience to these orders, we understand, that the steamer Saratoga proceeded to sea on Saturday last, and will probably reach Cuba by Thursday next, where it is expected she will meet the Germanwoman, the Albany, and the Vixen.

It is confidently expected that the whole naval force ordered thither, will reach the Island of Cuba before any considerable number of those engaged in the enterprise can possibly have effected a landing, and thus prevent a violation of our treaty obligations of amity and peace with Spain.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing on Sunday, says:

“There is the greatest activity here in certain places, in fitting out men and vessels for Cuba. There is no lack of means for the purpose; and I have full assurance that money has been supplied from the Island itself in large amounts, to secure the object desired. If the news should be favorable to the revolutionists, there will be a demonstration made that will astonish the public, as to the extent of the plot. Much is known in this city which can only be developed under certain circumstances—every person engaged in the business seems sworn to secrecy.”

The New York Sun, the organ of the Cuba expeditionists, says that the expedition sailed from New Orleans on the 8th inst., under the command of Gen. LOPEZ. The number is estimated at four thousand, most of whom served in the late war with Mexico. The total number of men engaged in the expedition is stated at eleven thousand. A second expedition will start under the command of an American officer—supposed to be Gen. QUITMAN, as soon as the first body effects a landing in Cuba. The Isle of Pines, situated in the Caribbean sea on the coast of Cuba, is said to be the rendezvous of the expedition. We shall await events. At present we do not know whether to believe the rumors or not.

Before sailing, the expedition was addressed by Gen. LOPEZ in a very eloquent speech. He has also a proclamation ready for the Spanish army in Cuba, exhorting them to join his ranks.

For our own part we have little confidence in the success of this rumoured invasion. We have no sort of belief in the Spanish Creole. No country can be revolutionized against its will, and we do not think that the Cubans are yet ready for a Republic; neither has any permanent revolution ever been effected by foreign arms.

From this report, (see Congressional proceedings of Friday,) there can be little or no doubt that the allowance of interest was palpably wrong. The claim was at best a very doubtful one, and the original allowance by Congress of \$43,518.97 was evidently intended as a full offset and settlement. But even admitting the justice of the claim for interest, there was a manifest indelicacy and impropriety in its prosecution by a member of the government, and one too, personally and peculiarly interested in it. It shows a sordid grasping after money that sets public opinion, official usage, and gentlemanly dealing at defiance. It may be, that the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General knew nothing of Mr. CRAWFORD's connection with the claim. We have their own word for that. But this fact, if it be a fact, proves another name: that these gentlemen could not have examined into the claim which they allowed; for if they had, they could not have been ignorant of Mr. CRAWFORD's interest in it. It is certainly a strange way of doing business, which squanders nearly two hundred thousand dollars of the people's money, without examining into the why or wherefore. It is a scaly—a very scaly—piece of business. But the Cabinet has voted itself popular: well it has!! CRAWFORD forever! We bet on CRAWFORD. He has got the dollars, and is a respectable man, for who can doubt the respectability of a man who has got a hundred thousand dollars, no matter how he made it?

**The Galpin Case.**  
For the very accurate synopsis of the report made on Friday last, by Mr. BURT, from the select committee of the House, appointed to examine into the circumstances connected with the allowance of this claim, we are indebted to the *Hibernian Sun*, which is one of the best, if not the very best, newspapers which we get.

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**PLANE ROAD TO RALEIGH.**—This project has been under consideration some weeks in this place and the upper end of this county, and we learn that a very spirited subscription has been made, so far, by the citizens of Fayetteville. The people in the upper end of the county take great interest in it, and a list is being circulated among them, which we hope will meet with equal success.

There is no doubt that a sufficient amount will be subscribed in this county to carry it to the Cape Fear River in the direction of Raleigh. We suppose, of course, that something will be expected from the people of Wake and the City of Oaks.

**North Carolina.**  
DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—A letter from S. Williams, missionary to China, dated Canton, Feb. 25, says:—“Intelligence had just been received there from Pekin of the death of the Emperor. The name of this Emperor was Ta-kwang, or the Glory of Reason, this being the title he assumed on his accession. He was the second son of Kiaking, and the ninth of the Tsing or Manchu dynasty, which has reigned over the celestial empire since 1644. Ta-kwang ascended the dragon's throne in 1821, and has reigned 29 years. His age was 69.”

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE, SOUTH.**—This conference, in session at St. Louis on the 10th inst., elected the Rev. Dr. Bascom a bishop, passed a series of resolutions condemning the practice of petitioning for parishes, opening tramps, &c., contrary to the spirit of the economy and urging the Bishop to give no countenance to such petitions.

A resolution was adopted requesting the venerable Bishop Soule to desist from all labor, as would such promote his health and comfort.

The Conference adjourned on the 16th inst., to meet at Columbus, Ga., in May 1854. An act was passed for establishing a new Conference, called Western Virginia, to include all the territory in Virginia not included in the present Virginia, North Carolina, and Holstein Conferences. The stations of Wilmington and Fayetteville were transferred from the South Carolina to the North Carolina Conference. Bishop Andrew presided over the General Conference.

**NEGRE INSURRECTION IN GUADALOUPE.**—Private accounts of a violent negro insurrection in the French island of Guadalupe have been received at N. Orleans, by a letter from Martinique, April 12. The insurgents had burned the Government House and the plantation of M. Beauvois, and had committed many other excesses—and had made an attempt to break open the prison and set the convicts at liberty. The Governor and Council, the Governor of Martinique, with a body of troops, had left for Guadalupe to aid in putting down the insurgents.

**FRASER IN THE FAR DE.**—A private dispatch from Cheraw, dated at 12 o'clock M. Yester evening, gives information that a great fire had been experienced in the Poor Doe river, and that the water is high in that stream, it has been for the past five years. The river planters will be greatly interested by this calamity.—*Charleston Courier*, 17th inst.

NO MAIL NORTH OF WELDON YESTERDAY.—*Charleston Courier*, 17th inst.

## The Wilmington Journal. Official Announcement.

WILMINGTON, May 16.

During the meeting of the House, petitions were presented in reference to the peace convention of France, Germany, &c., the abolition of slavery, &c., and reports were received from committees, but none of any great importance. The hour of 4 o'clock having arrived, the Senate took up the Comptomics Bill.

Mr. Douglas stated that the subjects embraced in the Comptomics Bill were before the Senate in two different stages, once in two separate bills, as reported by the Territorial



